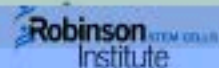


CF MOUSE SURVIVAL IS IMPROVED BY LENTIVIRAL CFTR AIRWAY GENE TRANSFER



Patricia Cmielewski^{1,2} and ...

1. Respiratory and Sleep Medicine, Women's and Children's Hospital, Adelaide, SA
2. Department of Paediatrics, University of Adelaide, SA
3. Centre for Stem Cell Research, University of Adelaide, SA
4. Women's and Children's Health Research Institute, SA

Introduction

We have shown that long term (> 12 month) partial CFTR correction can be achieved in individual mice in CF mice treated with a lentiviral (LV) vector. In this gene transfer study a repeated-measures study used to extend our ability to assess the effects of CFTR gene correction in individual CF mice.

Methods

Male and female CF mice ($cftr^{tm1a}$) were used in all experiments. Control animals were pre-treated with surfactant lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC, 0.3%, 4 μ l) prior to a lentiviral vector that contained no gene (LV-CFTR, n=8), or with a saline (PBS, 4 μ l) prior to a lentiviral vector that contained the CFTR gene (LV-CFTR, n=8). The primary treatment group received LPC prior to LV-CFTR (n=12). Mouse survival was assessed by Kaplan-Meier plots, with survival differences determined by Mantel-Cox log rank test. Outcomes were also compared to survival data from Luciferase (Luc) reporter gene studies in 2 groups of normal C57 mice.

Results

- 1) Significant and persistent functional CFTR gene transfer ($p < 0.05$, ANOVA) was present in the nasal airway for up to 12 months (ΔPD_{Cl} range 12-54% towards normal) in CF mice treated with LPC/LV-CFTR (Fig. 1).
- 2) In the two control groups the mean ΔPD_{Cl} and survival were no different to that in the LV-CFTR treated mice.
- 3) LPC/LV-CFTR significantly extended median survival (20.1 mo), compared to either PBS/LV-CFTR (14.4 mo) and LPC/LV-MT (8.8 mo) control groups (Fig. 2).
- 4) Survival in normal C57BL/6 mice simulated by gene Luc was no different between any groups with a median survival greater than 23 months (Fig. 3).
- 5) Historical C57BL/6 strain data (JAX laboratories, USA) showed that survival of the normal C57BL/6 CFTR mice was not significantly different from normal untreated control mice.

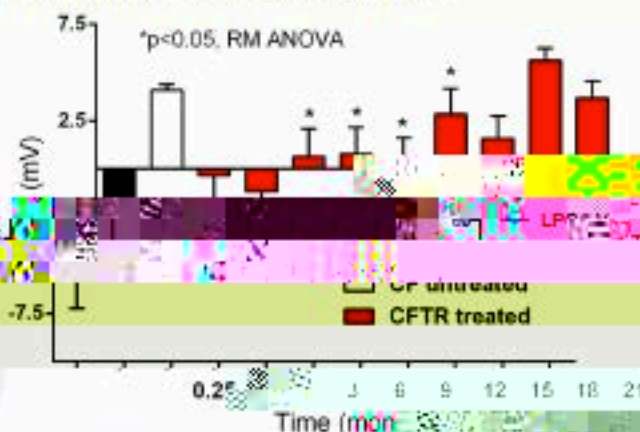
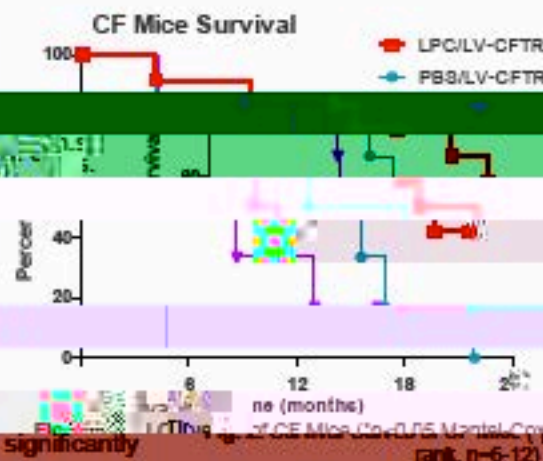


Fig. 1. Partial CFTR correction over time. RM ANOVA, $n = 3-12$.

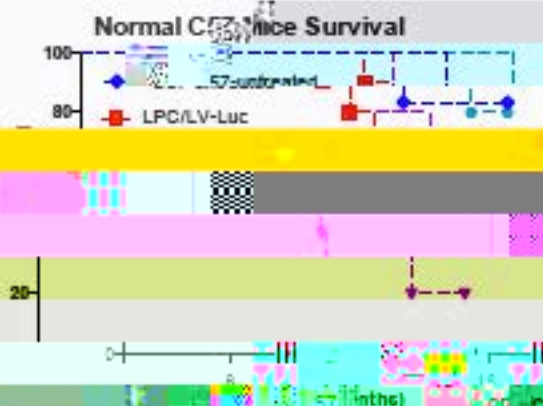


Fig. 3. Survival of Normal C57BL/6 Mice (C57BL/6 Data).

Conclusion

These results suggest that partial CFTR gene transfer significantly improve lifetimes of treated animals. Some nasal dose could reach lung airway via "spillover" of gene vector, potentially improve CFTR function there, with direct and indirect benefits. Further studies are essential to determine the extent of the subcutaneous improvement in animal survival following such limited airway gene transfer.

Action